

THE KOREAN REPOSITORY.

AUGUST, 1892.

A TRIP TO THE MONT BLANC OF KOREA.

I.

THE Summer had been very trying in Hongkong and it was therefore settled by myself and Captain Cavendish that a change to a cooler climate must be made at once.

Corea was chosen, why or wherefore it is impossible to say except that perhaps its very remoteness had more attractions for us than the proximity of Japan, our only alternative. Besides we had heard fabulous tales of the numbers and size of the tigers and the quantities of smaller game to be found, and above all, of the quaintness of the natives and their mode of living.

Preparations were accordingly made and the 14th. of August saw us on board the Mail Steamer bound for Shanghai. All went well till we arrived at Chemulpo when our troubles began. Having heard much of the beauty of the river between Chemulpo and Seoul it was determined to make the trip by boat, instead of going overland. This saved the bother of hiring ponies for ourselves and baggage of which last there was a considerable amount. Accordingly at 1 A.M. the 30th. of August we embarked on a wretched little steamer the name of which I have forgotten, though the actual trip itself will ever remain green

in my memory. We had hoped to start at once but were disappointed as it was not till almost 9 A. M. that we finally weighed anchor. We should have reached Seoul at 4 o'clock P. M. or thereabouts, but this delay of two hours upset everything. When we did start we found that the steamboat was lamentably broken-winded, as it steamed four miles per hour only. This was encouraging as we expected the tide to turn shortly, when we should hardly be able to make any headway at all against the current. However, we settled ourselves as well as we could to enjoy the scenery which is very lovely and would be even more enjoyable if the crews of the junks, which one is constantly passing, could only be persuaded to wear a little more in the way of clothing. The Rev. G. H. Jones whom we had the pleasure of meeting on board pointed out the various places of interest we passed and all went well till about 2 P. M. when we found ourselves in shoal water with every chance of staying where we were for the night.

Our crew (Japanese) seeing that they had missed the channel, not knowing where to find it, and being full of resources, at once boarded the nearest junk and belaboured the wretched Coreans in the most merciless way with boat-stretchers, until they forced them to send one of their number to show us the way. I understand that this is the manner in which the Coreans are always treated by the Japanese. I would willingly have foregone every chance of ever getting to Seoul just to have seen the Coreans throw these little wretches overboard, which they might easily have done had it not been for the certainty of being murdered on their arrival at Chemulpo, whither their junk was bound. The battle had continued so long that the tide had fallen considerably by the finish and our pilot was of no use as we lay high and dry. A passing junk was hailed into which we got with our servants and a part of our baggage.

The Koreans who were in the steamer attempted to get into our junk also but we would not allow them as we were afraid we might draw too much water if any more weight were added.

We started gaily but had hardly gone one hundred yards when the crew announced their intention to anchor for the night, which they did, and we had the mortification of seeing those whom we had refused a passage on our junk, merrily sailing away and sending back jeers and laughter at us poor unfortunates. Retribution had come very quickly. We slept on board the junk on the hardest of hard floors and with nothing to eat. Next day we landed just a little above the place where we had anchored for the night and walked to Seoul.

We had by this time made up our minds to make our way to the Changpai mountains by much the same route as that traversed by Mr. Carles on his return journey from northern Korea some years since and we expected to be able to beguile the monotony of the trip by shooting, fishing, and generally amusing ourselves. A few days in Seoul where we enjoyed the kind hospitality of H. B. M's. Consul-General and we were ready to start. We were obliged to hire ponies for the occasion which we found by no means an easy task. However, after considerable begging and coaxing, we secured ten, and a sorrier lot I had never until then beheld. They were very small, about 12.2 and covered with sores.

Our first aim was to get to Wonsan, and having been provided with passports and a special letter from the Foreign Office we started on Sept. 5th. The first day out was very trying as it was extremely hot and the roads were very bad indeed. At night we pitched our tent in a graveyard, being the only suitable ground we could find and from this point we made our

way to the nearest stream where we succeeded in catching a few trout.

The streams and rivers at this time of year being in flood the bridges so-called, are removed, the material being left on the bank till about the end of the month when they are replaced by the local authorities. We had necessarily therefore, to ford all that crossed our way and as they are bewilderingly numerous all over the country we were wet through several times a day. Day after day, during our twelve hours' actual marching we plodded on over roads that beggar description. The natives, as we travelled from the capital, became more and more inquisitive and swarmed around our tent putting their eyes to every chink. This was due, I afterwards found out, to our having taken, on the advice of our pony-men a totally unfrequented route by way of a short cut, but which proved in reality to be some two days longer than that ordinarily taken.

After having travelled about half the distance between Seoul and Wonsan we discovered that Seoul cash was useless for the remainder of the way and we were obliged to exchange what we had for Wonsan cash at 570 coins to the dollar. In Seoul we got some 600 (3000 cash) coins to the dollar of a most inferior kind which has been forced on the people against their will.

We saw very little game as we travelled on, owing as I afterwards learned on my return journey, to the crops not having been cut and also to the broods of birds being very young. The natives have a neat snare for catching pheasants, consisting of a stout stick with a noose attached at one end, while the other end is fastened firmly in the ground and bent over in the form of a bow, in which position it is kept by means of a peg. Should a pheasant touch the loop which now rests on the ground, the stick flies back sharply drawing the

noose (in which the bird probably finds its neck) tight and suspending the pheasant by the head.

The country as we passed along was indeed lovely, while portions of it were rugged and wild, but there was not much time for us to look and admire as our attention had to be directed to picking out our way. Five days out we arrived on the great Lava Plain described by Mr. Carles. Nothing could be more desolate. For miles and miles nothing was to be seen but high coarse grass, with an occasional hillock absolutely conical in shape, rising abruptly from the plain to the height of about two hundred feet. On either side the plain is bounded by mountains which converge in the north. There is no human habitation to be seen anywhere, though occasionally smoke was seen rising from behind some hill in the distance. For two days we plodded on over this plain till we arrived at Namsan, where, for the first time, no convenient ground could be found for our tent and we were obliged to make the best of a native inn, which was a new experience and anything but a pleasant one. The number of creeping things of all sorts is beyond belief and the proximity of our lodgings to the stable, which is invariably under the same roof, seemed to invite these visitors. It is frequently the case that the sleeping apartments, kitchen, and stable are all comprised within one room.

Having reached Wonsan we changed ponies. The Korean Sup't. of Trade, Mr. Kim, kindly offered his services, gave us letters of introduction, and hired our ponies for us at 110 cash each per ten *li*, which, little as it may seem at first glance, amounted to a good round sum as we required ten.

The next point to make was Chongjiu, which was supposed to be some 200 miles further north. I say supposed—because no one really knew where it was, in fact I found that our map placed it 90 miles s. e. of its true position. Leaving

Wonsan on the 15th. Sept. we pushed on to Munchong and camped by the banks of a large river. We amused ourselves by watching the men and boys spearing salmon at which they were quite skillful. They use for this purpose an ordinary three-pronged spear, so familiar in England among poachers, to the handle of which is attached a string. The men move in file along the river bank and when a fish is seen, instantly every spear is hurled at it. If missed, which rarely happens, the men plunge into the water which is very shallow at this time of year, and pursue the fish, all the time hurling their spears at it. Being headed in in every direction it eventually succumbs to a well directed throw.

Here we were not able to purchase either eggs or fowls though they were by no means scarce, but as the official classes never pay for what they get when travelling, we were of course put down in the same category and the people refused to let us have anything. This was of little moment to us however as we still had some bread left which, stale though it was, was a boon in this emergency. An amusing story is told of a traveller to whom the natives declined to sell any fowls. Plenty were to be seen running about yet no one would own them, whereupon the traveller, arguing that as they belonged to nobody they were as much his property as that of any other man, proceeded to shoot several. Hereupon the owner came forward and received his pay for them.

A few days later on leaving Eunhung, a stage or so further on we attempted to cross the river which here runs into an estuary, but as it had rained very heavily for some time it was too deep for any one not knowing the river, to ford. Our cavalcade of course knew nothing about it, so the head man of the village on the other side was called and asked to send some one across. He promptly pitched upon the man who happened

to be nearest to him, but this individual flatly refused and ran off at a break-neck speed followed of course by the head man in his best clothes, blandishing a stick. The whole village turned out and laughed and yelled with delight. We watched pursuer and pursued for some minutes, the former gaining slightly we thought, and the latter throwing off one garment after another in order to lighten himself. They both disappeared, shortly, round a bend and we saw them no more. I rather think the affair was planned out in order to save the head man from the trouble of getting us across somehow. Eventually the cavalcade had to turn and make a detour taking us ten miles out of our way.

As one gets farther north the character and physiognomy of the natives change completely. They are taller, finer, and much more pleasant to deal with. Their features are somewhat Caucasian, their cheek-bones being less prominent and the eye more oval-shaped than is the case with the majority of the inhabitants of the Far East.

At Wonsan, I should have stated, we had been provided with a yamên-runner, who did not prove of as much value to us as we had anticipated. He was rather a nuisance than otherwise. The natives were ill-treated by him without the least provocation, and moreover he cost some 200 cash (thirty cents) per diem for food alone.

From Eunhung we had determined to travel northeast to Changcharu and this runner professed to know the road. As we found ourselves however heading east of north we had some doubts as to his capabilities as a guide. Through Changcharu we had intended to take a direct line through Changjiu to the Yalu somewhere about Samsu. This arrangement had to be altered as we found ourselves landed at Orichun, about ten *li* north of Hamheung.

During this march we passed through numerous valleys where gold-washing was being carried on. It was impossible to get much reliable information as to the output in any of these places because the officials themselves did not know, and even if they had they would have fancied that some ulterior motive underlay our question. In the many gold-washings which came under our observation I only once saw gold and that was at Wuchang which is one of the most flourishing fields in the whole country.

The day following we got into a plateau about 4100 feet high at Sassoo. It was almost a direct climb the whole way and very difficult. We found, of course, a decided change in the temperature, so much so that we had to abandon our tent. Three days from this time we reached Changjiu.

We found it impossible to proceed in a direct line from here to the Yalu as we were informed by the Panssa that ponies could not travel by this route and that we must get bearers if we intended to travel that way. It was therefore arranged that we should strike due east till we met the Hamheung Kapsan road and then continue our journey to the Yalu through the latter town.

H. GOOLD-ADAMS.

FLYING COMMENTS.

III. WITCHES' CAULDRON.

WITH land-grabbing for motive and personal animosity for policy some rather confusing results may, in given circumstances, be obtained, and if a vacuum be left in the routine of wholesome occupation of any ordinary mortal, we know, on the authority of our school copy-book, that there is a certain vigilant Power ever ready to fill the gap. Greed, hate, and vacuity, if allowed anything like free play, may always be trusted to bring chaos into human affairs, and it is some such state of things as that that greets visitors to Korea. Each one of the half-dozen who aspire to run the country risks being considered by the others a meddler, and while hotly resenting the imputation in words, may all the while by deeds be quite unconsciously furnishing it with a basis of truth.

Left to the dry light of his own observations and to the tell-tale charts of statistical reports, the visitor would be apt to conclude that the opening of Korea to foreign trade had been a demonstrated success. Regular services of steamers of competing lines where a few years ago one, though subsidized by government, could not live, would, without further testimony, attest the solid advance that had been made. But evidence of other kinds is not wanting to corroborate the conclusion that international intercourse is in a more prosperous state of growth than all of us may be ready to admit. Look for a moment at the foreign settlement of Chemulpo, where the hammer of the

house-builder is heard from dawn to dusk all the year through, and new edifices spring up like mushrooms in all directions, where tiles and thatch spread out over the levels and climb over the face of the hills like Virginian creepers, and where new roads intersect the whole area. The rapid growth of the foreign settlements as well as of the native quarter of Chemulpo proves beyond dispute that, if not an Eldorado, Korea is at least an object of attraction to the wealth-seeking classes. One would naturally be tempted to infer from these visible phenomena that all was going on well, and that the foreign treaties with Korea had been already more than justified by results. Such, however, would appear not to be the case, at least if there be any truth in the chorus of lamentation and recrimination that is heard on all sides. "Trade is bad", of course, and everything else as unsatisfactory as can be, and all owing, as people would have us believe, to the maleficent propensities of this and that individual.

It is a common remark that people never know when they are well off, and this appears to be the explanation of much of the acrid sentiment which is like the fly in the apothecary's ointment in modern Korea. A short analysis would probably reduce the elements of trouble to the personal relations of certain men, which only concern the public in so far as public interests happen unfortunately to be subordinated to private feeling. And it is amusing to figure out the process. Principles are evolved for the benefit of some particular individual or to fit some special occasion, in oblivion of the fact that in the perpetual shuffling of the cards in the game of life, rules so constructed can never work beyond the day. If anyone doubts it let him try the simple experiment with a pair of boots, and he will find that however convenient for one person they are a mere impediment to another.

It is recorded of an ancient worthy that he was wise enough to test the merits of folly, and a learned theologian wrote a treatise in its praise. One moral of this is a caution against excess of wisdom. The Korean treaties and regulations which are so much complained of perhaps err, if at all, in this direction. After forty years experience in China and twenty in Japan it was no doubt thought that in a small and docile country like Korea every contingency could be provided for with the precision of an astronomical formula, with the natural result that everything has been provided for—excepting only the state of things which actually exists. Instead of laying down broad and sound principles to be fitted to the circumstances as they arose, the attempt was made, laudable but necessarily impotent, to anticipate those circumstances. *Hinc illae lacrymae*. An elaborate court dress has been prepared but with little regard to the proportions of the individual who is to wear it. Better to have provided the mere material with the tailoring implements. All that however, may be freely granted without excusing those who are prone to see nothing but tyranny and injustice to themselves in the arrangements under which they live so securely, and prosecute their calling without let or hindrance. It is a sort of fashion to cavil at the established government of the country and malign its officers, as if some five hundred years ago when Christian Europe had scarcely finished the slaughter of Saracens the founder of the dynasty ought to have foreseen the advent of commercial adventurers from Western seas and organized the constitution and politics of the country in such a way as to be perfectly acceptable to the foreign land-owners who should eventually come, and aim at ruling the roast in Chemulpo. That such prevision was not exercised, and that Korean administration is what it actually is seems to be felt as an offense by the modest strangers before

whom King and Court are almost expected to bow and efface themselves.

One pious aim of the makers of treaties and land regulations was the discouragement of land-jobbing. In their wisdom they desired to facilitate commerce, and not to allow, if they could help it, any mere speculator whose leisure might admit of his putting in an appearance in the country in advance of the legitimate trader, to obstruct the development of trade by holding the land at fancy prices. The curse of absentee landlordism had been severely felt in China, an anomalous and unfair use had been made of the exterritorialization of the land in certain ports, and those who were responsible for opening the doors of a new country to the invasion of merchants desired to prevent the perversion of trading privileges into means of extortion against future traders. The idea was praiseworthy, but impracticable, as the defeat of somewhat similar attempts in Japan might have shown. Part of the scheme was to encourage *bona fide* settlers by obtaining for them land at a low first cost, but with an annual ground rent proportionally high. A settler might thus, if he found he could not live, abandon the place with a moderate sacrifice, while if he found trade remunerative enough to induce him to remain he could in that case well afford the moderate annual ground rent. A good example of paternal legislation, excellent in design, stultifying in result.

Those who settled under the Aegis of these treaties did well to take full advantage of what favored them, and to evade, if possible, the conditions which bore against them. Their function in life was to get wealth, and if they could eat their cake and keep it, small blame to them for trying it on. Having secured, as first comers, land at a nominal price, they proceeded to set up a "no rent" agitation, or, without agitation, refused to pay, alleging that the amounts were excessive. This was natur-

al and proper; if one can by clamour or expostulation induce another to forego or abate a legal claim, why not? From the speculator's point of view this was, if not admirable, at least intelligible. But how the speculators induced their officials to endorse their attempts at repudiation is another matter which cannot be said to be either admirable or particularly intelligible. One individual refused to pay rent because, according to his judgment, the Korean government had nominated the wrong officer to collect it! Any stick was good enough for the laudable purpose of beating a dog, but the odd thing is that any court should have been found to sustain such a plea. Justice, legality, and logic all thrown into the cauldron, and passion and prejudice floating as scum on the top!

Whether the rents of settlement lots at Chemulpo be excessive or not is hardly a question which brave men need trouble about. The amounts are settled by the conditions attached to the title deeds, and they can be got rid of only by getting rid of these documents. But on their own ground also the claimants seem to be clearly in the wrong. Never in fact was false claim built up on falser data. The rents which were originally designed to weight the purchasing price of the lots have proved ludicrously inadequate to that end, for speculation in land has already run prices so high as to distance by immense odds both the first cost and the annual charge. Without entering into invidious details the statement may be hazarded that notwithstanding the crushing annual burden lands are now held by speculators for thirty fold the original cost, a price which reduces the rent charge to 2% ad valorem. Yet the alleged extravagance of the rent is made the ground of urgent demands on the Korean government for recession of solemn contracts. In short, so far as the official management of the port of Chemulpo is concerned the place is attempted to be run not

in the interests of international commerce, but under the dictation of a few monopolists who block the further extension of general trade by the fabulous prices which they are enabled to levy on new settlers for the means of doing business. Even the government itself has experienced serious difficulty in obtaining on its own soil a site for the new mint at Chemulpo, and no merchant can henceforth set up an establishment without coming to terms with the landowning interest which, in the irony of history, has been created by the treaties.

Innumerable other ingredients have been cast into the cauldron—fragments of ethics, topsy-turvy procedure, and debris of all sorts, and the broth of it will discharge its malodorous steam into the air for many a year. But disorder will avenge itself.

VIATOR.

KITCHEN MOUNDS &c.*

IN the summer of 1887 I was invited by the Committee of our Society to make excavations in the kitchen-mounds in the northern part of the Sankofsky peninsula, comprising a part of the west coast of Amoorsky Bay near the River Sedimi. These excavations were undertaken at the expense of J. Bryner Esq.

The boundaries of this peninsula are the Amoorsky Bay on the east, the Slaviansky Bay on the south, Swans's Lake and a river connecting the latter with Sedimi Bay on the north and northwest. On the west the peninsula is connected with the mainland by a low strip of land which separates Slaviansky Bay and Swan's Lake.

The discovery of these mounds was made by Mr. Yankofsky in 1880, while searching for material for making lime. For this purpose he wished to avail himself of the shell-heaps on a declivity about thirty meters above sea level, and 700 feet from the shore of Amoorsky Bay. The shells proved useless for burning into lime, but they nevertheless served as a clue to the discovery in the Far East of traces of man during the stone period. In these shell-mounds Mr. Yankofsky found fragments of stone implements, potsherds, and stone utensils, similar to those found in Denmark, Switzerland, and other

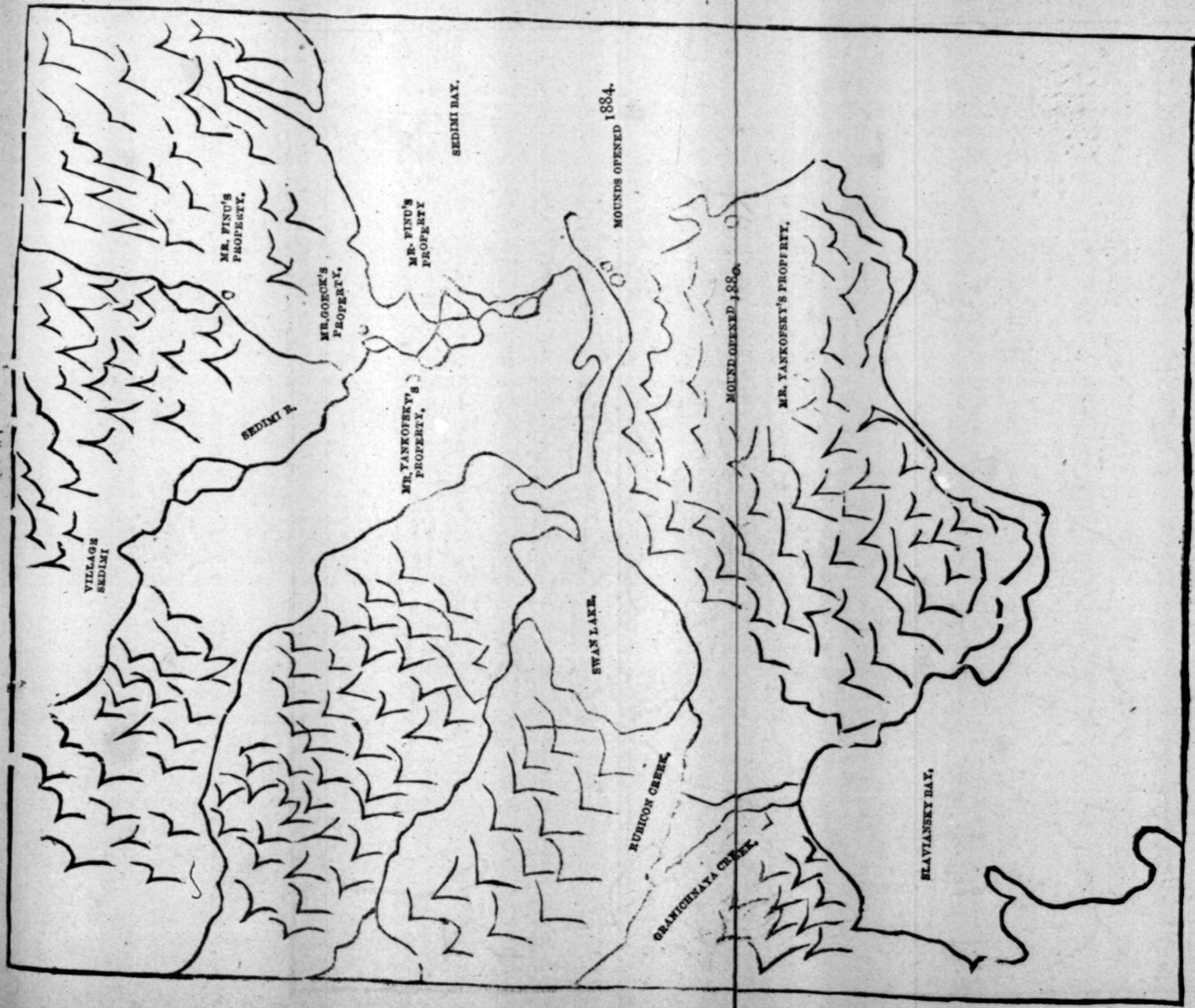
* Supplementary to Dr. Macgowan's NOTES ON RECENT RUSSIAN ARCHAIC RESEARCHES ADJACENT TO KOREA, AND REMARKS ON KOREAN STONE IMPLEMENTS in our opening number, he furnishes us with a translation by Mr. Korylin of an account of the kitchen-middens referred to by Dr. Macgowan, from the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE AMOOR REGION by Mr. Margariëff.

places. These were forwarded by him to the Geographical Society at Irkutsk where they still remain.

The northern part of the peninsula, where I together with Mr. Yankofsky made my excavations, comprises an undulating plain slightly trending from southwest to northwest. On the east where it adjoins the sea its height is about 85 feet above the sea, sloping gradually to the northwest where it loses itself in a meadow, where lies Swan's Lake, which is connected by a river with the sea.

The kitchen-mounds lie, apparently without any order, along the river, some on its banks and others at some distance from it. Their size is from ten to twenty-five meters in circumference and from one half to one meter to the centre. At present they are all covered with a layer of clayey soil from fourteen to twenty-one inches in thickness. They are composed chiefly of sea mollusk shells, the oyster predominating, though there are many other species, which, owing to my incompetency in regard to the science of conchology I am unable to classify, but can only say that there are seven kinds, analogous to those now found in the neighboring seas. There is no trace of the shells having been burned. That man procured for himself the fish of those seas is proven by the presence of fish bones in the mounds, of which he even made small implements. (Plate III Fig. 2, a needle or awl made of one of the spikes of the spine).

Next to the mollusk shells in quantity are the bones of amphibious animals, which however suffered considerably during the lapse of time and broke into fragments from the slightest touch during the process of excavating. It is therefore very difficult to say anything positive regarding them. The bones of the wild hog, the house dog, two species of deer, and a few species of bird were found in a more or less preserved state. All the



MAP OF YANKOFSKY PENINSULA.

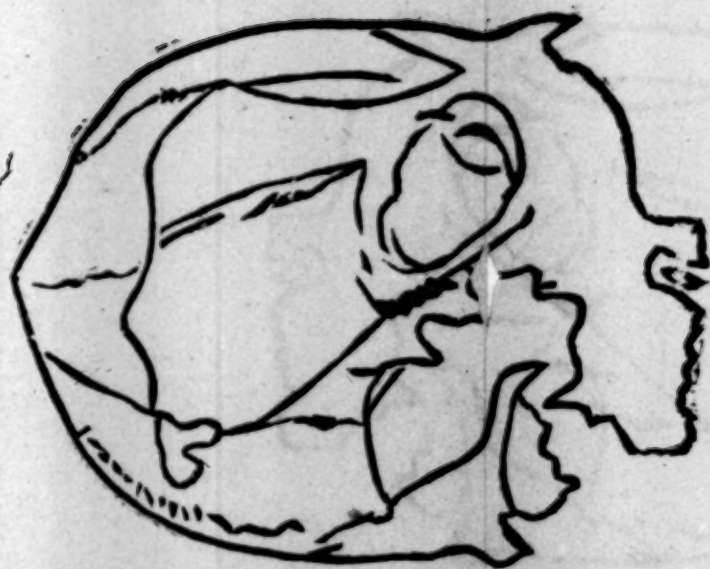
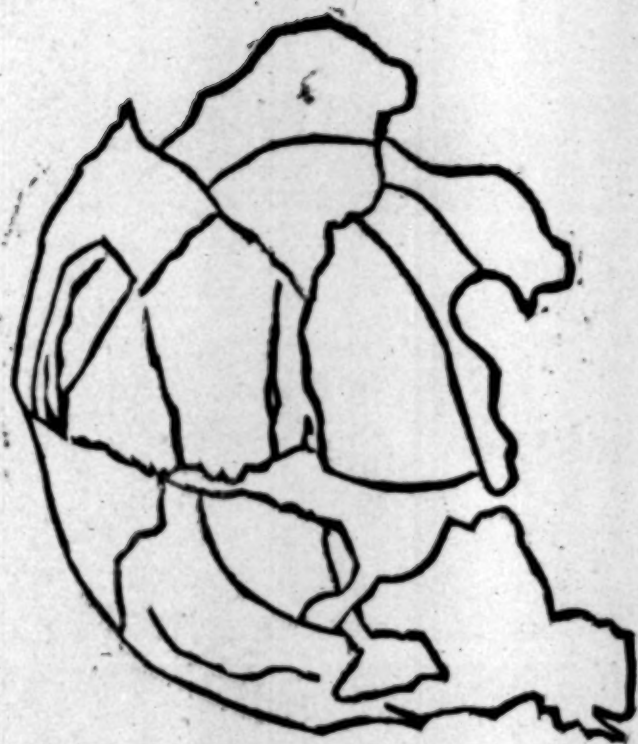
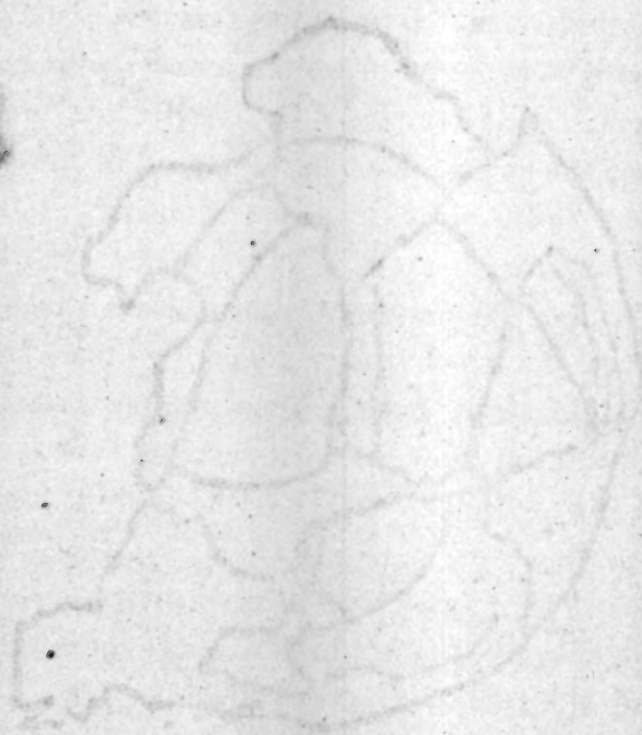


Plate No. I.

2



bones which contained marrow were split, the only exceptions being four half skulls of the pig and six of the dog. Few traces of ruminant animals were found, namely a number of lower jaw-bones, vertebrae, and horns, evidently those of the spotted deer and roe-buck. Of rapacious animals there were found, besides the bones of the dog, three tusks of the panther, one of the bear, and the lower jaw of the cat. In one of the mounds situated at some distance from the bank of the river there were found one human skull, almost complete, and a hip-bone. Unfortunately the skull was broken in digging it up, and the sutures also gave way. The lower jaw, half of the upper, and a cheek-bone are wanting. This skull differs somewhat from that of a Korean, and is quite unlike that of a Chinese. It is represented on Plate I from three sides. These bones do not show any signs of violence having been done them. Judging from the thickness of the seams they are those of an adult, but how they came into this kitchen-mound and why there were no other bones of the human skeleton, is as yet unknown.

The stone implements, with the exception of two axes show signs of careful polishing. Slate, such as silicious, clayish hornstone served as material. The number of stone implements found in two mounds amounts to about one hundred pieces of which only the most important pieces are represented on the plates. Plate II Fig. 1 represents an unpolished axe made of silicious slate. The edge was formed by grinding off both broad sides at the same angle. Its length is 16 centimetres; thickness in the middle 2.6 cent.; breadth of the edge 5.5 cent.; breadth of the heel 3.8 cent. The most massive of the axes found seems to be made of a large pebble stone, formed by grinding off one side only, beginning at the half length of the axe. It is represented on the plate (Plate II Fig. 3) lying

on a level surface with the side which is ground off turned upwards. It is 14.9 cent. in length, 5.9 cent. thick, and 9.5 cent. broad at the edge, and is unpolished.

The implements described below are all unpolished.

Plate II Fig. 3— An axe of clayish slate, the heel broken off. Its thickness is 2.5 cent.; breadth of the edge 4.9 cent. The edge was formed by grinding off the broad sides of the stone, one of the sides being flat the other curved.

Fig. 4— An axe similar in structure to Fig. 3, but only half as thick, and is made of silicious slate.

Fig. 5— An axe made of hard sandstone, its peculiarities being two broad convex sides, the greatest convexity in the middle and gradually diminishing to the edge, heel, and sides, giving it a somewhat oval appearance. Length 10.4 cent.; thickness 3.5 cent.; breadth of the edge 4.7 cent.; thickness of heel 3 cent.

Fig. 6— An oval net-weight of granite. Four of this type were found, differing only in size. These all have a cut resembling a spout, taken out in the direction of the large circumference. The one given on the plate is the largest, having a length of 28.4 cent.; breadth 24 cent. Although I have styled this implement a net-weight, Mr. Yankofsky has expressed an opinion that it may have served as a hammer in the prehistoric ages, the handle being secured in the opening referred to above.

The Eastern prehistoric man displayed more skill in the making of smaller stone implements such as arrow-heads, lances, chisels, and scrapers. See Plate III.

The arrow-heads of which there are only seven given on the plate (Figures 29—35) vary in material, form, and size. Some of them are made of grey silicious stone, others of black. Their length varies between 8 and 5 cent., and their breadth

between 1 and 2 cent. Some of them having the same contour differ in the number of longitudinal edges, representing, when cut diametrically, a quadrangle, pentagon, or even a hexagon.

The lances are of three types. Figures 40 and 36 are of silicious slate, the ferrule carefully polished at four edges, so that when cut diametrically it represents a flattened rhomb. The handles are broken off.

Figures 37, 38, and 43 are of soft material and distinguish themselves by the absence of longitudinal edges. They represent when cut through the centre, a sharpened ellipsis.

Fig. 39 is of silicious slate, very broad, thickness insignificant. Breadth across the centre 6 cent., thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.

The chisels, made of silicious slate, are nearly the same, differing only in the shape of the edge, which is sharpened at various angles. Particular elegance is displayed in a tube of silicious slate (not given on the plate), and a scraper, Fig 42. The handle of the latter, *ab* is broken, the edge *cd* bow-shaped and well sharpened. Together with the carefully wrought implements there were found in the mounds unwrought stones, which however all had a form conveniently adapted for some use. Among these are sandstones which bear evidence of having served as whetstones.

A variety of implements made of bone and horn was found, such as needles, awls, arrows, lance-ends, knives, amulets, and instruments for close fighting. These number in all about one hundred pieces of which the more typical ones are represented on Plate III. Fig. I—28.

Figures 11—16 represent bones which, from the numbers in which they were found, take the first place. They are all made of marrow bones taken lengthwise, and the majority of them are sharpened at one end and cut angularly at the other. Some have both ends sharpened, while others again have them

both cut. Nearly all of them have a cut through the middle. It is difficult to decide of what use these bones were, though we may conjecture that they served some purpose as household utensils.

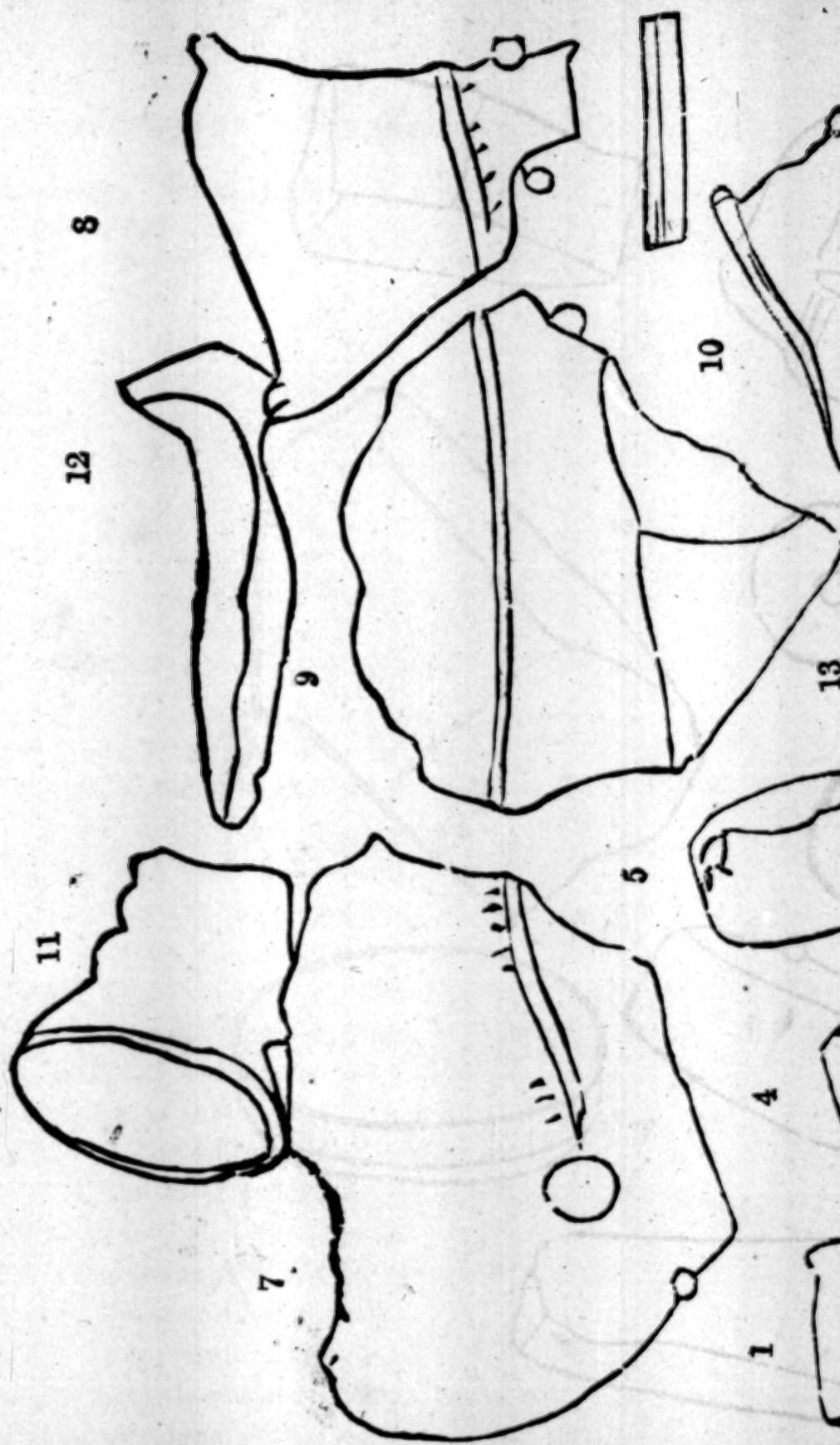
Implements of horn (Figures 21—25) seem to have served as the ends of larger lances and harpoons, especially those which are perforated at the thick end. They were in all probability used in the same manner as the sharpened bones of the walrus by the northern aborigines of the present time.

Not less interesting than the bone implements-already referred to are the weapons made of lower jaw-bones. (See Fig 19). The front edge of the jaw of some animal was sharpened, the rear end was fashioned so that it might be held conveniently in the hand, and this served as a formidable weapon in close fighting.

Fig. 28 represents what we should take to be a knife. It is made of a hip-bone.

Some of the bones probably were of no special use, or they may have been mere ornaments or hunters' talismans, the fruits of imagination of prehistoric man. Some of these are made of teeth, and Fig. 20 represents a conical circle made of a knee bone. In Figs. 17 and 18 we discovered hip-bones with a few perforations placed in regular order. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are made of tusks and cutting teeth. The symmetry of Fig. 3 is especially noteworthy. It resembles a sabre or a dagger.

Of the household utensils of the pre-historic man of the Amoor region but little can be said as all that were found were in fragments, probably belonging to pots some of which were undoubtedly of great dimensions. The style of ornamentation is lines and dots, and of this style there are three distinct systems. (See Plate II)—a) two lines, 0.4 cent. distance between, and bordered along the outer side with dots,—Figs. 7 and 8; b) two



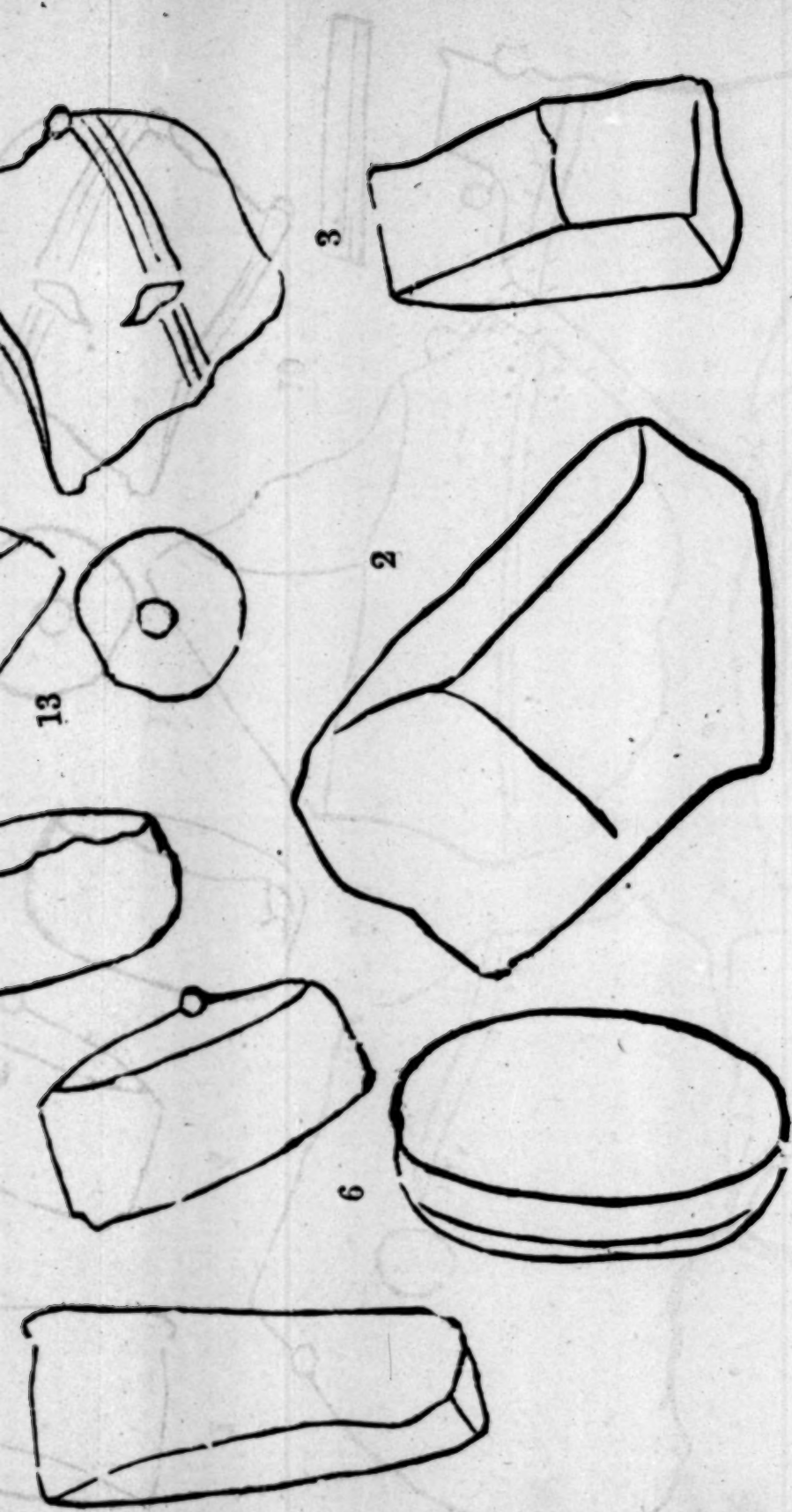


PLATE II.



lines, convex, distance between lines 4 cent. Another line at right angles with the lower one passes around under the base of the pot—Fig. 9; c) three lines, 0.5 cent. apart, going all round—Fig. 10. There appeared also to have been pots with stands or legs in the form of vases. Fig. 11 represents a whole leg with a portion of the brim. Fig. 12 represents part of a curved brim. There were three circles found having a hole in the middle, (See Fig. 13) which one might think had served as net-weights, but judging by Mr. Poliakoff's study of the life of Asiatics, they seem to have been used as spindles. The circle (Plate III. Fig. 20) may have had the same use.

We will now direct our attention to the Yankofsky peninsula and look at its position regarding the general contour of the locality. The sea on the east and south, a low isthmus on the west, Swan's Lake and the river on the north. Beyond the river to the north and partly to the west a low meadow-land, having a milry soil, stretches out as far as the hills. The hills bordering the low land on the north also bound it along the west and skirt the lake in the direction of the isthmus, where they are interrupted by the river and from this point they trend towards the sea.

The main ingredient of the soil of the peninsula is sand, greatly rarefying during the wet season of the year. This would lead one to suppose that the subsoil is harder and of another origin. The soil and subsoil of the peninsula to the north and west of the river are of the same kind. In many places at the foot of the hills, sand, pebbles, and shells are found, the latter at a considerable elevation near the mouth of the river.

Taking into consideration the facts regarding the soil of this locality, I am inclined to believe that the entire lowland including the isthmus was at one time a sea bottom, the peninsula having been an island. This supposition is confirmed by the

brackishness of the water of the lake and river, which renders it quite unfit for use. Had the lake been an independent basin, subsisting only on the affluents, the water would be very different. In my opinion this lake was one of the deepest parts of the bay, which owing to its great water capacity was left as we now find it, at the time when the sea receded.

I regret not having any knowledge of the rising and sinking of the shores of the Pacific in general, and more particularly of our seas, as I think it quite probable that my theories would be found correct.

It is a well known fact that prehistoric man took up his abode close to a sea or lake, or even to a river, but we are unable to say anything definite concerning his reasons for choosing an island, and especially that part of it which is most exposed to the north winds. We may suppose however, that the sea, rich in organic products furnished him with an easy means of gaining a livelihood, at the same time supplying his immediate wants, while hunting, with the imperfect weapons of those times, would hardly have been sufficient to meet his requirements, besides being more dangerous.

As the south winds prevailed during the summer months, the time of year when fishing was principally resorted to, he was naturally led to seek a quiet harbour on the northern coast, where we will find, on looking at the chart the kitchen-mounds in question are situated. The north winds did not trouble him as he migrated to the hills on the approach of the winter season to engage for a time in hunting. The latter is confirmed by Mr. Yankofsky's memorandum in the Proceedings of the East Siberian Branch of the Geographical Society. 1st he found, while hunting in the neighboring hills an axe, similar to our axes.; 2nd. few of the teeth in the mounds are those of rapacious animals, the great majority belonging to her-

bivorous animals. Rapacious animals as we know, very rarely remain on small islands during the summer, but make their way to the hills or mountains, and it is but natural to suppose that man, if he left his home on the island in order to pursue them would, if he succeeded in capturing anything, return with it to his family. Having carefully contemplated the above mentioned facts we may safely aver that the island was but a summer abode, whither the men came in boats or on the ice in the early spring returning again in the fall of the year to their home on the mainland.

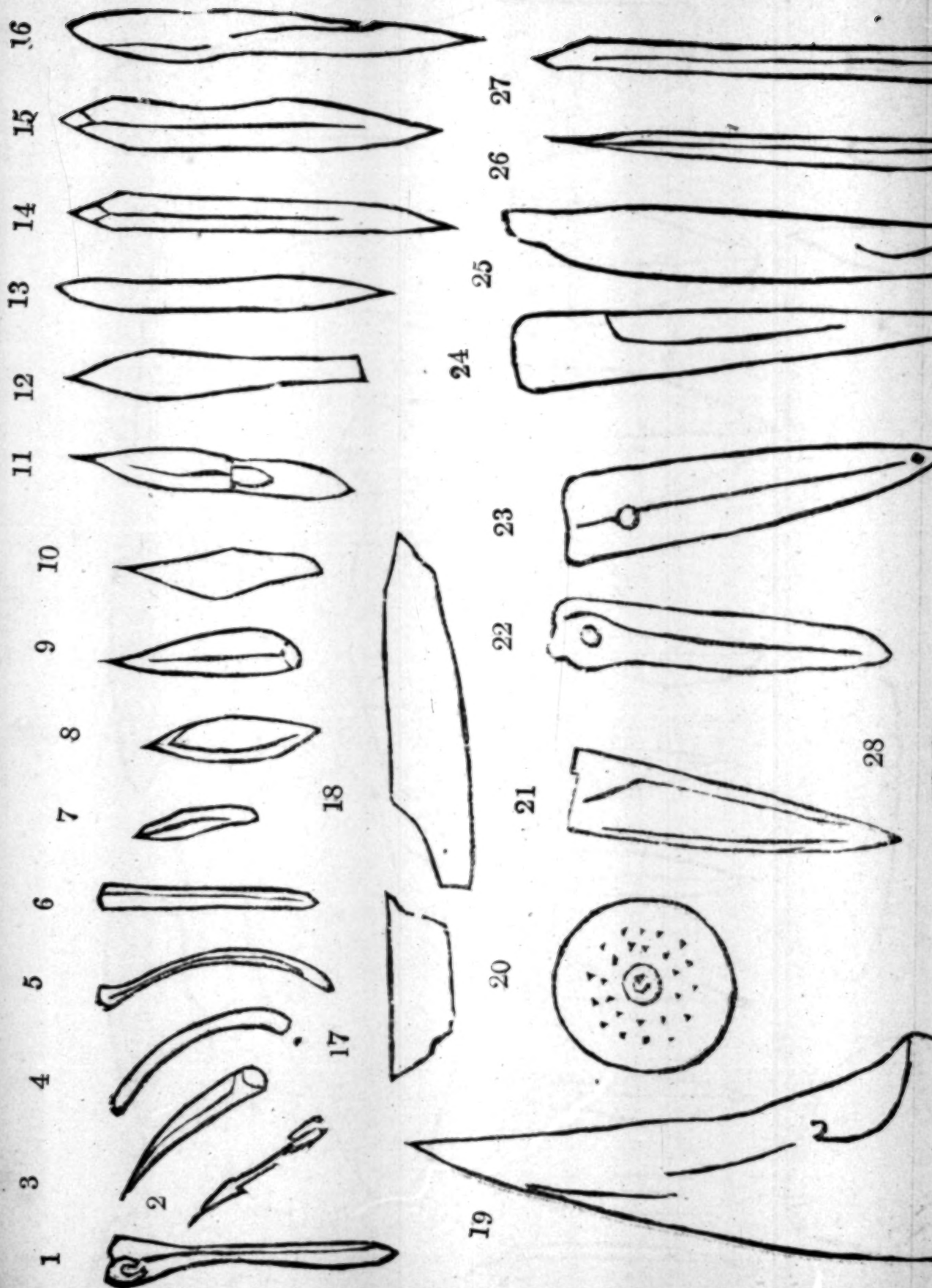
The antiquity of the stone implements found having been questioned by some of the members of our society, who would date the Stone Age of the Far East some three centuries prior to the present time, I venture to make a few remarks on the subject. The remoteness of the time of the Stone Age on the shores of Amorsky Bay may be approximately determined by a comparison of the remains with the same of the neighbouring people of higher culture,—the remoteness of which was decided by many persons deserving the right of authority on the ancient history of China, Manchuria, and Korea—the lower culture of man as a rule preceding that of the higher.

Although our aborigines, to whom the opponents of the ancient character of the stone period refer, even at the present time make use of bone and stone as material for implements, iron is more extensively used, the former being utilized only where on account of its hardness it is found serviceable. No traces of iron were found in the kitchen-mounds, that having been a time of total ignorance of metals. This, with the absence of any sign of agriculture, and hand-ware of pottery, and the imperfectness of the implements and weapons, would lead us to suppose that the man of the kitchen-mounds stood at a very low degree of culture.

The peninsula abounds in memorials of more civilized times, the antiquity of which has been determined by Rev. Hyacinth, Right Rev. Palladius of the Russian Mission, Mr. Gorsky, and others. In 1885 iron and clay implements were found by Mr. Busse in Nicolskoe while making excavations under an ancient stone monument (a tortoise) which testify to a higher degree of culture in these regions nearly eight hundred years ago. The monument itself, to say nothing of the implements found under it, would indicate a more advanced state of civilization. But proof is not confined to one memorial only as there are several in that locality. A hearse plate with inscriptions, found in the same place, verifies all that has been said on the subject. Through the labours of Messrs Sheveleff and Michailofsky in deciphering the inscriptions, the dynasty to which those memorials belonged was successfully ascertained, viz. the dynasty of Kin*, which reigned in Manchuria from 1115 to 1234 A. D. The works of the man of that period are however not confined to the memorials in the neighborhood of Nicolskoe, there being traces of the Manchu-Chinese civilization in the region around Passiet and by the rivers Ussuri and Suchan, where the ruins of fortifications await the explorer. Earlier still than the Kin dynasty, there existed 668—905 A. D. a Manchu kingdom, Bohai, which according to Rev. Hyacinth extended also to the southern Ussuri region. The tribe Wo Tsü † which comprized a portion of the population of the kingdom of Bohai, inhabited the lands on the right bank of the Ussuri, and to the south in the direction of the sea. The Right Rev. Palladius is of the opinion that the ruins of the ancient fortifications in the neighborhood of Suchan and in fact the entire South Ussuri region belong to the Bohai epoch. In speaking of the grandeur of this kingdom

* 金 金

† 沃沮 옥저



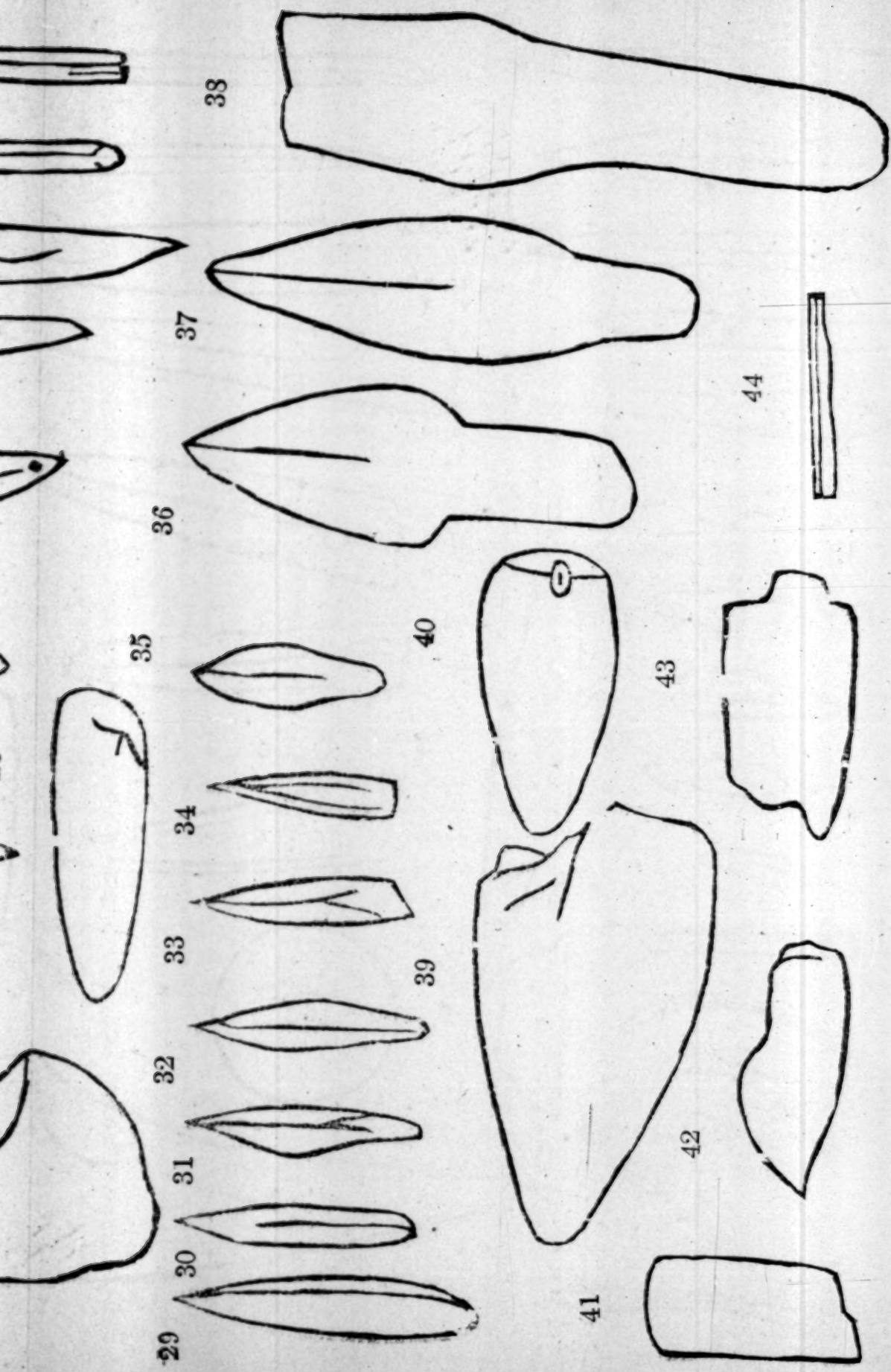
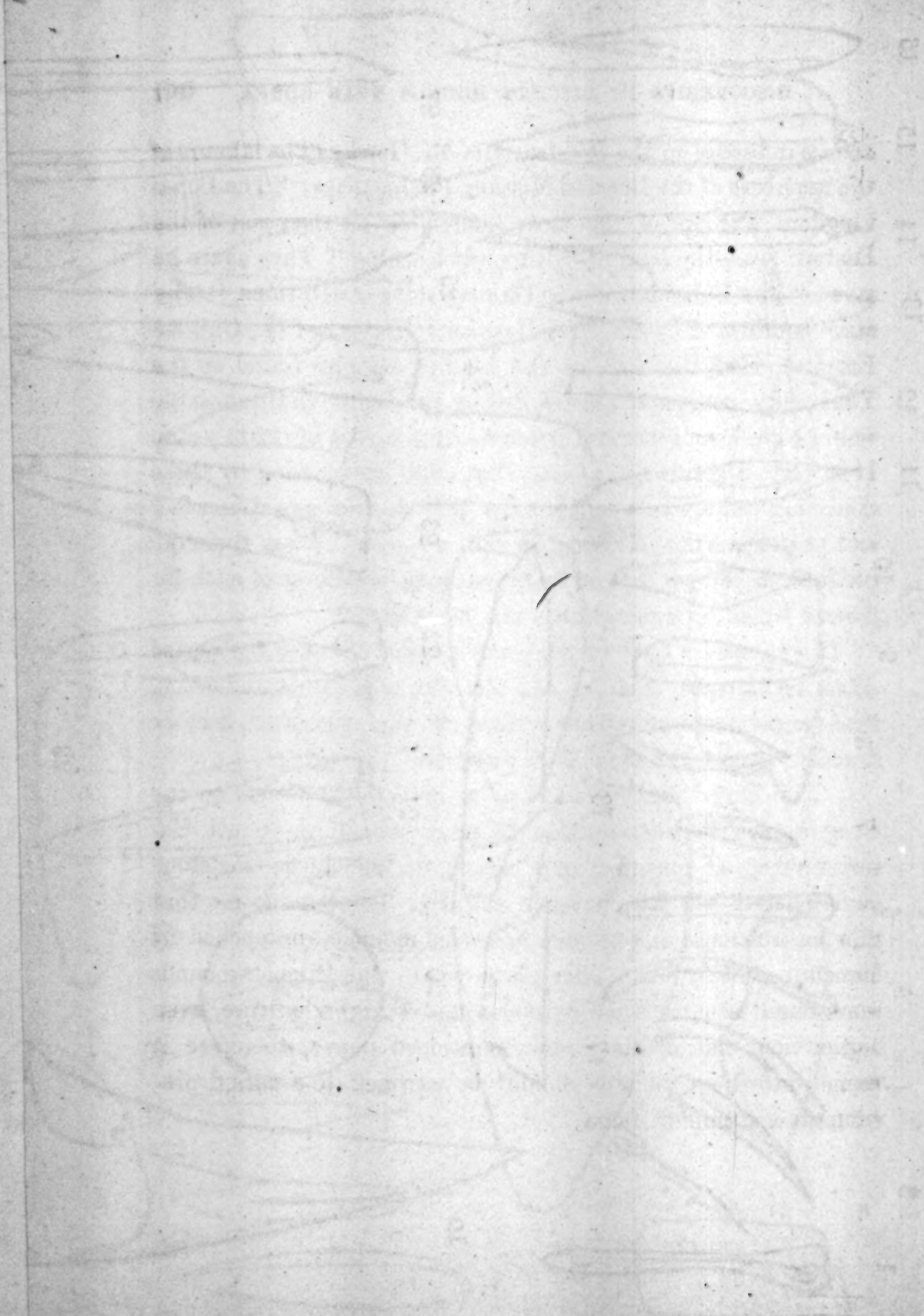


PLATE III.



and its influence on the Wo-tsü tribe Mr. Gorsky (The labours of the members of the Russian Mission, Peking) says: "The Bohai kingdom was one of the most flourishing on the coast of the Eastern Sea—the land of culture and learning." Then again he says: "The Bohai introduced Chinese state institutions." The same is affirmed by the Rev. Hyacinth (History of the Chinese Empire). Had the man of the kitchen remains found on the Yankofsky peninsula existed during the Bohai civilization he would have been separated from us by a period of 1200 years. It is very difficult to suppose that man, surrounded by these civilizing influences would remain true to his own imperfect and untrustworthy implements and weapons. I am therefore inclined to believe that he knew nothing whatever of such influence—that he lived prior to the Bohai epoch.

If we consider that several years elapsed between the period when metals were unknown and the time of their introduction, these implements of bone and stone as also the skull, will be found to be not less than 1500 years old.

The Right Rev. Palladius, in one of his letters to the Geographical Society says that in some parts of the South Ussuri district, or, speaking more clearly, in Manchuria, the stone period lasted till the eleventh century. It seems to me that this has reference only to such tribes as remained untouched by Manchu civilization. The place where the kitchen-mounds were found is surrounded by memorials of higher culture, even higher than that of the Bohai mentioned above, therefore, it seems that these remains should be ascribed to a period previous to the time of Bohai.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS, APPOINTMENTS &c.

Aug. 1st. H. Ex. the Minister of the Right, presented his resignation. Granted leave of absence until he recovers from his illness.

Aug. 2nd. & 3rd. The above repeated.

Aug. 4th. Mr. Chyo*, Minister of the Right, presented his resignation (the seventh time) but H. M. returned it to him by an official messenger.

Aug. 5th. H. M. accepted the resignation of His Excellency, the Minister of the Right.

Aug. 7th. H. M. replied to the resignation of His Excellency the Prime Minister† but does not accept it.

The Board of Ceremony announces that the Bo-sa chei, thanking Heaven for rain after the recent sacrifices will take place on the 28th. of this moon.

Aug. 8th. H. M. rejoices that the anxiety caused by the recent drought is over and orders that a deer-skin be given to each of the officers who went to pray for rain.

Aug. 9th. H. M. replies to the resignation of the Prime Minister which is accepted.

Hong Sun Uk‡ has been appointed Clerk of the Sup. of Trade at Fusan and his predecessor is appointed Chu-sa of the Royal Hospital.

Aug. 11th. The Minister of the Right, Mr. Chyeng§, again presented his resignation.

Aug. 12th. H. M. hopes Mr. Chyeng will attend to the duties of his office without further delay and resignations.

Aug. 13th. H. M. gave order that an official messenger be sent to His Excellency, Mr. Chyeng, the Minister of the Right, to inform him again that he is expected to present himself at the Palace immediately.

Aug. 14th. His Ex. Chyeng, Minister of the Right, presented his resignation.

H. M. replied through the U Pu Syeng Chi as follows:- You must present yourself at once and assist me in the adjustment of a difficult affair of state.

Aug. 15th. H. M. expressed his satisfaction on hearing that the Minister of the Right, Mr. Chyeng, will be present at the Palace immediately.

° 趙秉世 조병세
† 領議政 령의정

‡ 洪淳旭 홍순욱
§ 鄭範朝 정범조

The Board of Ceremony asks that the market be closed to-day and to-morrow because of the death of His Ex. Pong Chyo Ha (Kim Pyeng Téek*) which occurred yesterday.

H. M. replied as follows:— I regret to hear of the death of this venerable and honest man and as an expression of my grief, I will present him with some boards that can be used for a coffin and send a fitting proclamation of condolence to the family. His salary will be continued three years.

Aug. 17th. Kwon Po In † is appointed telegraph operator.

The Chóng Won urges the punishment of the secretary (Chu Sye) ‡ for entrusting H. M's orders to the Minister of the Right to a yamên-runner instead of delivering it in person. H. M. orders his imprisonment.

Aug. 22nd. The celebration of H. M's birthday will take place on the 25 inst. (Sept 15).

Aug. 23rd. The Ministry states that the general tax (known as *ho po*) § for clothing the army had formerly been collected after harvest. Recently however, owing to constant and urgent needs, it has been collected before harvest and the change has been found very hard for the people. Hereafter it will not be collected before the 9th. moon and the people of the southern districts are to be informed accordingly.

Aug. 24th. H. M. will desist from going to the temple to-morrow at the request of the late and present ministers who urged him not to expose himself to the wet weather.

H. M. announces that Prince Ui Hwa Kun || will go through the ceremony of doing up his hair in a top-knot and putting on a hat before his marriage in order that he may be present at the Palace when the Honorary Titles (see REPOSITORY P. 228-30) are conferred.

◦金炳德	김병덕	§戸布	호포
†權輔仁	권보인	義和君	의화군
‡注書	주서		

NOTES, QUERIES &c.

THE conquest of Korea by the warrior Empress Jingo in 200 A. D. is altogether fabulous, although there is no reason to doubt that a queen of that name existed.

PROF C. G. KNOTT IN THE JAPAN MAIL, JUNE 29, 1882.

Die Eroberungen Koreas durch die Kaiserin Jingu-Kogo (202 n. Chr.) war für Japan von eminentem Einfluss, da bereits von dieser Zeit ab über

Korea die chinesische Religion, Literatur und Kunst, ebenso Kulturpflanzen und Hausthiere aus China eingeführt wurden.

J. L. JANSON in MITTHEILUNGEN DER DEUTSCHEN GESELL. FÜR
NATUR U. VÖLKERKUNDE OSTASIENS. Tokyo, Juli 1892.

We direct the attention of students of Korean history to the above contradiction. Korean authors seem to know nothing of this conquest and it is probable that only portions (perhaps some islands) of the Peninsula were temporarily brought under Japanese control.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR JULY.

Chemulpo. Like the previous month July set in with rain, fog and boisterous weather. From the 1st. to the 5th. the weather was most disagreeable though the rain was welcome to the surrounding country. From the 5th. to the 29th. the weather was clear and fine with an occasional fog (dry fog) and also moderate gales that lasted for a few hours each time. The month closed with rain. Total hours of fog, 126, or about the usual amount for the month. Rain 6.16; 1891, 9.30.

The month was remarkably dry and the rain was not as usual distributed over the whole month but came so to say in two lots of a few hours each in torrents that seemed like the breaking of clouds. On the 30th. there fell in the short space of 13 hours 3.° Nature seemed for the greater part of the month exhausted of all moisture, even the usual dew-fall, so refreshing to vegetation, failing. The wind which was mostly strong became heated and oppressive in its passage over the bare, heat radiating hills.

The wave of temperature was very even and showed no remarkable changes between night and day. The minimum and mean minimum temperature being far above previous years. The mean max., 86.9, had never been reached here before, while the mean min. 72.5 was also above the average. The highest max. reached was 95.8. This reading was exceeded by 0.05 in 1887 but that was only once and the high reading did not continue throughout the month.

S. W. wind prevailed. It was sometimes strong and boisterous. One gale from the N. E.

There were few electrical phenomena. One optical phenomena worth recording was a beautiful double rainbow on the evening of the 26th. Atmospheric pressure, steady. Mean 29.847, or a little above the average for July which is 29.652, and .182 below normal in this latitude.

Mercury steady, though low until the 6th. when it began to rise until it reached 30.103 on the 8th. and continued rather high until the 18th. From this date to midnight on the 20th. it gradually fell reaching a depres-

sion of 29.515. No atmospheric disturbance was felt and the mercury continued low until the 28th. when it began to fall rapidly and indicated an approaching storm. On the 29th. about 10 P. M. it reached its lowest point, 29.567. S. W. gale, squally and thick hazy weather.

Fusan. Much fine weather; some rain and fog both at the beginning and close of the month.

Highest Temp. 26th. 3 p. m. 89.°

Lowest " 71.°

Wonsan. Light, to fresh, variable winds, prevailed during the month. Very warm and dry weather; wells in foreign and native settlements running dry.

Rain, 6 days. Total rainfall, 3.4 in.

Highest Temp., 101.5 Fah.

Lowest " 69.1 "

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HIS Excellency, the Chinese Minister Resident, Mr. Yuen, has been promoted to the rank of a Customs Taotai.

Hon. Ye Cha Yun, charge d'affaires for Korea, and wife, after spending one week in Salem, left to-day for their home in Washington, taking in the Natural Bridge and Luray Caverns en route. During their stay in Salem Mr. and Mrs. Ye received every attention; they visited Roanoke College, the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches; they drove to Roanoke, to Twelve o'clock Knob; inspected the industries of Salem and met the people of the town, who extended them every courtesy possible during such a brief stay, the fact of their desiring to be somewhat retired being gracefully observed. During their stay at Hotel Lucerne Miss Selina Davis, of Abingdon, who sails in August for Korea as a missionary, has been their guest, and last Tuesday Rev. Wm. M. Junkin, of Christiansburg, who will also go as a missionary to Korea in September, spent the day with them. It is safe to say that Mr. and Mrs. Ye carry away with them many pleasant recollections of Salem and as they were most cordial in meeting and conversing with a number of our ladies and gentlemen, the Koreans leave behind them most agreeable memories of their visit.

WE are happy to learn that a Meteorological Society has been organized in Shanghai under the chairmanship of Rev. S. Chevalier, S. J., Director of the Si-ka-wei Meteorological and Magnetical Observatory. A number of self-registering barometers have been procured and are to be distributed over

the more important points of the China seas and regular returns obtained. We bespeak for the officers of the M. M. O. among whom we are happy to notice an old Korea hand, Capt. F. W. Schulze, a general and hearty co-operation and for the Society itself a useful future.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission is in session, Bishop W. F. Mallalieu presiding. The session has been one of great profit and measures have been taken for an advance along all lines of the work. We give a few statistics—

The Trilingual Press.

Cost of Building	3388
Furnishing	196
Machinery	1407
Type	1501
Total	6492

Printed since previous Annual Meeting.

Korean Books	10300 Vols.	362500 Pages
" Sheets	" 14000	"
Korean-Chinese (diglot)	3000 " 654000	"
English (Pamphlet)	50 " 3800	"
" Monthly Magazine,	7 Numbers 94560	"
" Sundry Sheets	" 2000	"
Total	13450 Vols.	1,130,860 " "

The Boys' High School

Foreign Teachers	2
Native " "	2
Pupils " "	53

培材學堂

The Girls' Boarding School

Foreign Teachers	3
Native Teachers	2
Pupils	29

*The South Gate Hospital**

In-patients	542
Visits to houses of patients	9
Surgical operations	43
Dispensary patients	1636
Total	2200
Received for medicines	\$256.97

Woman's Hospital

普救女館

In-patients	51
Professional calls made in Korean houses	110
Dispensary cases treated	3831
Total No. of cases treated	4022

The Chong Dong Hospital

In-patients	1000
Dispensary patients	2224
Total	3224
Received for medicines	\$223.15

JUDGE O. N. Denny, so well known and so highly respected in this part of the world has been elected to the legislature of Oregon, as State Senator. We congratulate.

THE 15th. of Sept. is H. M. the King's birthday.

A TREATY between Austro-Hungary and Korea was signed in Tokyo June 23rd. by Baron von Biegeleben, Minister of Austro-Hungary to China, Japan and Siam, and Kwon Chai Hyung the Korean chargé d'affaires at Tokyo, plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments in the treaty negotiations.

WANTED—THE April Copy (No. 4) of the *Repository* for which we will pay 25cts. each or exchange any of the advertised numbers (see advertisement) of the *Chinese Recorder* if in good condition.

The Publisher.

* The Report covers only ten months.